WASHINGTON.

The Utah Saints Protest Against Hanty Anti-Mormon Legislation.

TEXT OF THE HOUSE ARMY RILL

our Ames and James Brooks Said To Be Doomed to Expulsion,

THE POLAND HEPORT TO-DAY.

ge in the House of the American and Asia Tolograph Bill—An Early Settlement of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. Case Prob-able—A Good Thing for Comstock.

Investigate Their Institutions, the House to-day Mr. Hooper, the delegate Utah, presented a memorial from a large of leading men in Sait Lake, addressed to readent and Congress, requesting that legis-a with regard to the Mormon institutions be

to the taleard Job Hefore the benate, is understood the action of the Military Comtee in reporting back the Goat Island bill to
Senate, without recommendation, was taken
consequence of the nearly unanimous opinion of
committee that they had not time properly
consider a subject of such great importto San Francisco, in view of the earnest
contion made against the bill on behalf of that opposition made against the bill on behalf of that city. They therefore, without taking a vote on its merits, reported it, unaccompanied by a recommendation either for or against its passage, but leave the decision of the matter to the Senate, aided by the printing of the arguments, &c., submitted to them by opposing parties in interest. Am Early Settlement of Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s Case Probable.

ps, Dodge & Co. to the Treasury Department be accepted upon certain conditions not yet nitely ascertained. The matter is now apreaching a final result, so far as the Treasury De-artment is concerned, and will probably be con-lustively settled to-morrow.

to Report.

se to-morrow, as was correctly surmised in se despatches. Brooks and Ames will be doomed ision. It is a significant circumstance that abors of the committee devoted a great of time to the study of the case of Matteson, gressman from New York, who was expell respiton in recommending the purchase of a ng by the government at an exorbitant price, believed that Scofield, Dawes, Bingham and ir will be exonerated of any corrupt will be exongrated of any corrupt in the purchase of the stock, while and Kelley will be recommended for This is generaly anticipated as the t of the committee, and as such has occa-ued comment in the House. The question es, how can Ames be expelled for bribery s' transaction was not with Ames, but nt; hence he does not belong to the cate-

Wilson special committee have received a cate from the physician of John J. Cisco, sayhe is not in a proper physical condition to ap-he is not in a proper physical condition to ap-ar as a witness. The committee will give Gen-u Dix an opportunity to be heard should he de-e to make a statement. There is no probability General Dodge being produced as a witness, his

Another investigating committee opened its top to-day, and commenced overhauling Subsidy retained lawyers; but the committee declared that he could have but one, so Cushing remained quiet, while Horton, of Kansas, conducted the examina-tion. On the other side was a Kansas lawyer ed Simpson. York, who was first examined, is a cool, foxy chap. Horton's cross-examination of him showed that old Pom. does not mean to be

caught napping.

How the Caldwell Report is Received. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions presented a report to-day declaring that Caldwell was not legally elected to a seat. It is evident, however, that this is to be opposed by the railroad interest and by the carpet-baggers; so it may be switched off on a siding, and Carpenter may present in its stead a resolution of indirect censure, which will be passed. The evidence in the Caldwell case is such as to create grave doubts whether Kansas possesses the necessary qualifica-tions for an honest State government and should

not be reduced to a territory again.

The Alabama Political Muddle. Hon. Francis W. Sykes, of Alabama, will this week present his credentials to the Senate as Senator from that State for the term commencing on the 4th of March, accompanied by a memorial setting forth the grounds of his claim. He is attended by his counsel, E. A. O'Neal, and General John T. Morgan. Mr. Sykes was elected by what is known as the Capitol Legislature. The points to be presented involve the legality of both the bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the

Fext of the New Army Bill Reported to the House.

The following is the full text of the bill reported

by Representative Osborn, Chairman of the Com-mittee on Military Affairs, to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for

the army for the year ending June 30, 1870; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1860;—

Be it enacted, 40., That as much of section 6 of an act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1860, as prohibits promotions and new appointments in the Staff Department and corps of the army be repealed for all vacancies below the grade of brigadier general and above the grade of major.

of your years, at the end of which time be shall be returned to his daties with his regiment; and in the Medical Department was appointments below the grade of major shall be lawful.

Sec. 3.—That hereafter five vacancies in the grade of captain shall be filled by detail in the Adjutant General's Department; ten vacancies in the grade of captain shall be filled by detail in the grade of captain shall be filled by detail in the grade of major in the Pay Department; ten vacancies in the grade of detail in the Pay Department; ten vacancies in the grade of first feet of second leutenest and five vacancies in the grade of first feet of second leutenest shall be filled by detail in the Corps of Engineers, five vacancies in the grade of first leutenest and five vacanc

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Secretary Fish on the subject of running the northern boundary between the United States and British possessions, and afterward agreed to report an appropriation of \$125,000 to complete the narrow.

port an appropriation of \$125,000 to complete the survey.

A Good Thing for Comstock.

A New Yorker named Comstock has had engrafted into the Fostal Appropriation bill a clause authorizing his appointment as special agent of the Post Office Department, with a good salary, just to enable him to carry out his crusade against books and prints of a questionable character.

Passage of the America and Aria Telegraph 18th in the House.

A bifs was reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to day authorizing a company, chartered by the State of New York, to lay a telegraph cable between Aria and America. The bill provides that the government of the United States shall rurnish as many vessels as may be required for laying the cable, and shall also take the necessary soundings. The bill passed.

for laying the cable, and shall also take the necessary soundings. The bill passed.

Bills Signed by the President.

The President to day signed the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulators with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes. The President also signed the act forbidding gift enterprises in this district.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—
William McPherson to be postmaster at Hong-nam, iii.; Henry Hasen to be collector of customs at Fernandina, Pla.; Commodore G. H. Scott to be rear admiral, P. E. Upton to be a master in the navy, and a large number of midshipmen to be en-signs.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of busiess to-day were as follows:-

 Coin
 \$64,756,775

 Coin certificates
 23,992,000

 Currency
 6,223,510

 Legal tenders, special deposit
 29,870,000

THE STATE CAPITAL.

form-Eric Ratiroad Resolutions and Annual Passes-An Eric Investigation Threatened-Spain Congratulated-Lu-

For a wonder there was a quorum in both houses this evening, and, although nothing of very great importance was done, a considerable number of bills were rushed through the general order sieve.

naturally enough gave the minority in the Assembly an opportunity to have a good laugh at the expense of the party which has benefited so largely lately on the Rue and cry of "Death to Tammany corruptionists;" but they were so long that they were not read through, and there is no immediate danger, it may be safely said, of their ever being adopted or the instructions contained in them to kick the guilty parties out of Congress, &c., being sent to Washington by the majority. The resolutions relative to

make a good kite for Senstor Johnson's resolution of Friday last. At the bottom of the whole thing in this Eric Dumness is the disappentment of the members who have not got their annual passes. But if the proposed investigation into the alleged fraudulent start issued by the lobbying of the Eric repeal has of last year should be pushed in good faith it may be that

will follow—at least many of the members claim that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and that all the fellows who are just now poking away at Eric are by no means actuated by improper motives. The resolutions call upon the Attorney General to commence proceedings against the company to restrain them from paying a dividend on the entire amount of stock outstandi against it, which dividend is limited only in conence of the earnings of the road, and not in consideration of the manner in which the stock was issued, a large majority of said outstanding

Mr. Crandall introduced a bill to

ABOLISH IMPAISONEMY FOR DERY,
providing that in no case shall a long or short summons be granted to a non-resident plaintiff unless
a bond shall be executed to the defendant by the
plaintiff with sunficient security to be approved by
the Justice for the payment of any costs that may
be adjudged against the plaintiff.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill providing for the
On horse railroads. Companies are to report on
or before July, 1873, and each year thereatter to
the State Engineer, and by this means the profits
of the road be ascertained, so that when the earnings reach afteen per cent due two years on cost
or the road be ascertained, so that when the earnings reach afteen per cent due two years on cost
or her or the payment of a gradual reduction thereaser as the earnings warrant.

Mr. Rusted's continuous to state

ERLATION TO STAIN

Congratulated the Spanlards on the establishment
of a Republic, call upon the new government to
free the slaves in Cuba and declare the "Ever
Faithful Isle" an independent Republic.

In the Senate a substitute for the bill defining
THE DUTIES OF HARBOR MASTERS

was reported from the Committee on Commerce.
It provides that the Coptain of the Port shall make
his orders in writing, and shall keep a record of
the same open to the public at all times; each harbor master shall have an office in the district to
which he may be assigned, which shall be open on
business days from the hour of eight A. M. to five
P. M.; a register the names of their vessels, where
they may register the names of their vessels, where
they may register the names of their vessels, where
they may register the names of their wessels, where
they may register the names of the whole, he was
provided by Governor Holman was presented,
accompanied by a bill intended to cover the requirements in lunatic asylums made known by
their investigation. The Commissioners were
General Francis C. Barlow, now Autorney General;
Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester
University, and Dr.

NEW YORK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Address of the President—Chief Justice Daly on the Geographical Discoveries of the World in 1872.

A special meeting of the above society was held last evening at the rooms of the New York Hastorical Society, Eleventh street and Second avenue. The hall was densely packed by a scholarly addience, including many of the most prominent of our citizens in literature, acience, art and commerce. Colonel P. A. Conkillo, Vice President, occupied the chair, and introduced Judge Daly, who commenced the reading of his annual address at eight and closed about ten o'clock. The delivery of the address was delerred until last evening owing to the litness of Judge Daly, on opening his address meeting. Judge Daly, on opening his address mentioned, as prominent among the geographica and scientific events of the year that have excited the interest of scientists, the atmospheric disturb ances of the cartin and water by cyclones, income periods of extreme heat and cold, and observations made of the rising and sinking of the earth, as indicated by marks. Among the more prominent were the March earthquake in California, the earthquake in Syris, the shocks on the coast of Africa, at Zansibar; in Eugland, Scotland, Valparaiso, Mexico, Tennessee, lowa and over the Eastern States; the cruption of Mount Vesuvius, the snow drifts in Nova Scotla, the ice fields along the coast of Newfoundland, the rainfall of Bombay, the gales on the North Sea, inundations of the Rivers Pc, Rhine and the Seine, the cold in the beginning of the year, by which so many lost their lives in the Northwest, the extreme bent of last Spring, the terrific cold of this Winter, the heavy snow storm in Milanesota, and recently the earthquake in India. These were some of the great events of the year. He complimented the work of the Coast Survey, the Colorado River, the surveys of Wilham H. Dow, recognizances connected with the building of the North Paolife Kaliroad, the Signal Service work, the goological surveys of New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, lilinois and other States, which had been of great service. The engineer work had been of great value. The engineer work had been of great value in 1811 created so much interest that Congress reserved certain land for the Yellowstone National Park. He detailed the result of Dr. Hayden's explorations of the year, in locating the great Geyser basin, the range of mountains, the sacent of the great watershed that feeds the Russouri, Colorado and Columbia Rivers. From one boint on the mountains Professor Hayden counted over four hundred mountain perfect politics of the year, in locating the great watershed that feeds the Mussouri, Colorado and Columbia Rivers. From one obtin on the mountains professor Hayden counted over four hundred mountain perfect politics and the degrees north. Judge Daly then proceeded to describe the discoveries made to all of the Canadian government. A comparison of jear, one by Mr. May Smith, in his yaoth, which spring aleak and was compelled to return; two Norwegian expeditions of two vessels, that returned; a Swedish expedition of three vessels, now out, and an Austrian expedition under Lieukensate Weybreicht and Proy, is two vessels, which reached Nova Zembia inst June and separated in August, the crew of one of which had landed in Siberia and returned to Europe. Among the other discoveries referred to were the ruins in Arisona found by Colonel Roberts, the site of ancient Troy—a full description of which appeared in the NEW YORK HERALD—and General Cennola's discoveries. The event of the year has been the discovery of Dr. Livingstone, through the energy of Mr. Stanley, in the expedition of our fellow member, Mr. Bennett. But it had been discussed so fully that all he could do was to speak of the energy with which it had been pushed. He believed that the water course which the Doctor had been exploring is the source of the Congo River. This theory is sustained, he said, by eminent authorities, while others take different views of it. The work of the Doctor, so fully described by Mr. Stanley, would have an important interest in all pasts of the world, and we could afford to await the return of the Doctor for later light on the subject of

of the Doctor for later light on the subject of African explorations. The address was an able resume of the geographical work of the year and was not only listened to with marked attention, but passages of it elicited approval from a critical audience, who rarely in two hours enjoyed a more intellectual feast. GOD AS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following call for a National Convention on

The following call for a National Convention on the objects stated below has been issued in this city:—

The question of the Bible in the public schools, of Sabbath laws and many similar questions, are now demanding attention and decisive settlement. Shall the nation preserve the Christian features of its life? This is rapidly becoming the issue of our day.

Many thoughtual clustens view with deep concern the assaults now being made on everything of a Christian character in our civil institutions. Not only time-serving politicians and irreligious men. Not only time-serving politicians and freeligious men. Not only time-serving politicians and freeligious men. Not only time-serving politicians and freeligious men. Literature of a Christian character in our civil institutions. Not only time-serving politicians and freeligious men. Literature of a Christian character in our civil institution. An appeal against the Bible in the common schools now the before the Supreme Court of Ohio. It will come up for adjudication in its regular order some time this Winter, when a determined effort will be made to overturn the present noble school system of that State.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York has recently decided that the Bible, though assigned an honorable place in the State system of education when first established, and actually used for sixty years, can no longer be legally read during regular hours in any school of the State. Armed with authoritative decisions like this, the enemies of the Bible certainly will succeed unless the friends of our common schools awake to the dangers that threaten them and take prompt and adequate action.

In order to successfully repel their assaults the assailants must be met at their own point of attack. They assail the Bible in the schools, Sapbath laws, laws against polygamy and every similar element of our Christian civilisation on the ground of their inconsistency with the Constitution of the United States, which acknowledges neither God nor the B

RESERVOIR SQUARE.

Meeting Last Night to Protest Against the

Meeting Last Night to Protest Against the Building of an Armory Thereon—Who the Protestants Are.

A meeting of west side citizens was held last night at the corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, at which measures were canvassed whereby the building of an armory on Reservoir square might be prevented. Nothing of importance was done save the reading of reports from the congregations of the several churches in the neighborhood, all of which expressed that full symmetric processes that the several churches in the neighborhood.

the congregations of the several churches in the neighborhood, all of which expressed that full sympathy and co-operation with the meeting in its efforts to prevent the building of the armory. The committee which was appointed on Saturday night did not report, not having had time to perform the duties imposed upon it.

At the next meeting, which is subject to the call of the Chair, some decided step will be taken to prevent the building of the armory, which, the members of the meeting declare, would not only be an inconvenience, but a nuisance. All the children in the neighborhood can now play in the park, and if the armory is built it is maintained that they will have to go without their due meed of fresh air, as their parents object to allowing them to play on the street.

AMUSEMENTS.

The reaspentance of Mr. George L. Fox at the Olympic Theatre has make, and his playing the clown in the partonium of "Humpty Dumpty" in the one thousand and second time in this city, were an event of meet significance as to fit the brown with his classifiers and friends. Though he had been about from the metropolis for only eight months it seemed a much longer time, and his unexpected voture was in consequence the eccasion of an atmetal and heartly welcome. Many of these who naw him has night had eeen him often before, but fav could eay that they ever naw him to better advantage. His facial contextions were as venderful, his fan acconvelming and his acting is unstadded as at any time in the past. There is no decay in his act, but he rather seems to grow better and more irremetable as he grows older. Indeed, "Hampty Dumpty" has been a growth with his, changing not in form, but imperceptibly reaching a immunant maturity. It is rickness of coloring that time has brought to the flower of his genius. His face-always as mobile and expressive seems to glow with a frest intelligence. Every look is a leaf, every movement a chapter, from the book of this. The joke of the musclains, "Can you give us a song without words? Rubinstein can." Is carnest in his case, for he can play a part as afroughy marked and perfect in its way as Forrest's Lake, or Rooth's Hamist, or Lester Walinet's Doriccurit, and play without the fines upon which other actors depend for success. There is none of the scrobalic husiness in anything the 3000 Mills pression are the charms of his performances. He reats his claim to favor and applaints solly upon his merities as an actor, and obtaining, it upon these grounds, he gains everything the five areas limits as an actor, and obtaining, it upon these grounds, he gains everything the five and applaints solly upon his merities as an actor, and obtaining, it upon these grounds, he gains everything the hear words in the result of the deepest study on his own has reasonable and submitted and marked of the p

Signer Agramente introduced to a fashionable edience last night at Apollo Hall Gounod's can course, being the miseries endured by his country at the bands of the Germans. It is written in a depth of the feeling naturally allied to such a subject nor grandeur of sentiment. The treatment is
simplicity itself, save an outburst or two of the
Berlioz order. There are a few reminiscences of
the old itsalian church school and perhaps a leaven
of Mendelssohn. The most that can be said in favor
of the cantata is that it is pretty, taking (in the
popular schoe of the word) and gracefully worked
out. But one will look in vain for real greatness
in the treatment of the subject and for a strain to
move the heart. There is nothing of the spirit of the
composer of "Fanst" in his cantata. A welldrilled, but not well balanced chorus—the male
voices being too weak—did ample justice te the
music, and the orchestra behaved a little better
than is generally the case on such occasions. The
sagrana was were sung by Miss Leontine Mendea,
a young lady gitted with a clear, resonant, flexible
and agreeable voice. Her method of singing needs
a considerable share of correction, as she has failen
into the habit of aliding her notes instead of boidly
attacking them. The rest of the performance consisted of an act from "Marths" and the third act
of Millard's "Deborah." Signor Agramonte made
a very efficient conductor, and brought each work
through with gratifying success.

Musical and Theatrical Notes. ss Agnes Ethel will not be able to play in Brooklyn this week owing to severe indisposition.

A new local drama has been written for Stuart
Robson, the comedian, which he is soon to produce in Philadelphia, taking the part of John Beat,

On Weanesday evening Mr. J. M. Bellew will give a selected series of readings from "Hamlet," at Stein-way Hall. There will be considerable curiosity to yay hall. There will be considerable curiosity to judge this reader's conception by the light of those already known to us through the American stage.

Among the funny conversations in the audience at Booth's on Saturday was this, a young lady being the speaker:—"We had a sleighing party last night; everybody was so nice, and we were all so happy and so comfortable; the sleigh was made for only four, and there were six of us."

for only four, and there were six of us."

The other day, in Cincinnati, while one sister was reproaching the other in "Whose Wife," saying:—
"Sometimes I think you hate me, too; when I look for sisterly sympathy, my sister gives me but hatred and scorn; 'twill drive me mad"—A crazy woman in the audience rose up and cried, "Bully for you, my girl! You're right, I had a sister do the same thing by me. Yes, your head's level, my girl! You just give it to her! I know how it is my-

The Theatre Comique, usually largely attended, was last evening crowded to its fullest capacity. The performance comprised the usual variety show and a new play founded on the Cuban insurrection, and a new play founded on the Cuban insurrection, entitled "Spaniarda." The play is by Mr. John F. Poole. It is full of the stilted sentiment of patriolsm spouted by unique Cubans and the most horrifying bombast by Spaniards—naturally enough, we confess—who one and all declare that Spain will "deluge the Gem of the Antilles" ere she will allow Cuba to be free. The drama gives opportunity for the character actors of the company, but Germans and Irishmen seem only to be introduced.

For the first time in nearly seven years have New Yorkers been able to witness the performance of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau's celebrated character of Mose, in the old-time drams of "A Glance at New York in 1848"—at that time known to the habitude of the old Chatham Theatre as "New York As It Is." Mr. Chanfrau's assumption of the character of a New York fire boy, the genus homo of the old Pire De-partment, has become his own. Preceding the above drama Mr. Chanfrau essayed the character of Timothy Toodies. The Museum company as-sisted Mr. Chanfrau in a fair manner, and the scenery and incidents added materially to the suc-

JERSEY RAILBOAD JOBS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17, 1873.

The bill incorporating the New York and Phila delphia Railroad received a final passage through the Lower Bouse by 44 affirmative to 18 negative

delphis Railroad received a final passage through the Lower House by 44 affirmative to 18 negative votes, after a sharp debate.

The bill incorporating the New Jersey Railroad when brought up in the Senate eccasioned a long and acrimonious discussion on proof of notice by advertisement not being given six weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, Hewitt maintaining that sufficient notice had not been given, and was supported by Williams and Banghart. A motion was made by Hewitt that the Senate declare so. Sewell, Irick and McPherson opposed the motion, A vote was taken; ten Senators voted in the affirmative and eleven in the negative. The motion was accordingly declared lost. Several motions were made to lay the bill over and for adjournment. All were lost by the same vote, Irick's motion—that proper notice had been given and no other was required—was carried. The opponents of the bill believe a fraud has been practised, and maintain that legal notice of publication was not given. Sewell ruled the Senate. Whatever he said was made law. The bill was read and the vote takes on the final passage. The President and Mr. Williams asked to be excused from voting because they believed legal notice of publication had not been given. The bill bessed by steven against nime. The section leaded meanly live hours. The Benate adjourned at a quarter past twelve elecch.

POMERNY'S PLICIT

The Great Subsidizer Before the Senate Committee.

YORK'S THRICE-TOLD TALE.

Full and Circumstantial Account of How Poor Pom. Was Caught.

TRYING THE ACCUSER.

Severe Examination of Senator York by Pom.'s Attorney.

Wassington, Feb. 17, 1873.
Southers Prelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Victors, the Senate special committee to investigate Mr. Fork's charges against Mr. Pomercy, met this morning in secret session. After a brief consultation the committee took a recease until three o'clock.

The committee reassembled at three o'clock, and the room was soon allied with witnesses and spectators. Senater Pomercy sat on the right of the table with his counsel, Caleb Cushing and A. H. Horton, United States Attorney of Kansas. Among the Kansas men present were General R. B. Mitchell, General Blunt, B. F. Simpson, Judge Pendery, S. A. Riggs, Robert McBratney, A. B. Abbott, State Senator Johnson and Sidney Clark.

Mr. Frelinghuysen announced that the committee had resolved to make the investigation in public and to allow one counsel to appear on either side.

Mr. B. F. Simpson said he appeared as counsel for Mr. York.

Mr. Cushing said that he had proposed to appear as counsel for Mr. Pomercy, but as the committee had decided to allow but one counsel on either side he deemed it advisable to withdraw, since Mr. Horton was perfectly familiar with the case, and that, therefore, he should only advise with Messra. Horton and Pomercy and take no active part in the

winch THE ROSE LETTER AND THE ELECTION
were subjects of general conversation. On Monday, the
Hith, he met him at the door of his room early in the
evening, at the request of Asa Hargrave, Hr. Fomeroy
saked him to return at twelve c'clock; did so, but Mr.
Fomeroy was busy, and saked him to return at one
c'clock A. M.; at that time he went into Mr. Fomeroy's
recom and talked about the election; Mr. Fomeroy showed
him a list of the members who would vote for him, and
was anxious for his support; after a while he (York)
arose, saying he did not see the use of remaining any
longer, that he could not agree with him on the question,
and that he notice as Australas HERRYLEY.

money until he was his friend; he was too old a politi-cian to bribe voters; but that after he had promised to vote for him he would be one of his friends, and he (Pomeroy) could help him as he would any other friend; Pomeroy wanted his vote the next day, but witness said he could not, but would vote for him the day after in joints convention; then Pomeroy said he would give him \$0,000; York replied that he must place a low estimate upon his services; that \$10,000 was the smallest sum he ought to think of taking;

So,000; York replied that he must place a low estimate upon his services; that \$10,000 was the smallest sum he ought to think of taking;

ronzelov sexus a very large sum and would be a fortune for some men; York replied that it would be under some circumstances, but in consideration of the risk he ran that he might forfeit his honer and reputation and the confidence of his friends it was not a large sum. Fomeroy said he would give him \$8,000 on the day after the election; York said he had better pay cash; Fomeroy made some answer to the effect that his word was as good as red; York asked him if he had not made a similar arrangement asked that in the had not made a similar arrangement. Fomeroy and that he had not made a similar arrangement of the said of the product of the pro

Mr. Fomeroy then went away; as he went out he re-marked, that Moonlight-meaning, witness supposed, Fenator Moonlight-had just sent him word he was going into the Auti-rousnoy captus to play hell with them; the only consideration for which this money was given was that witness should vote for

to play hell with them; the only consideration for which this money was given was that witness should vote for Pomercy.

By Mr. Thurman—When Mr. Pomercy agreed to give \$3,000 he said he would not give so much if witness had not a reputation for truth and honor, but on that account he thought that when witness got up and said he had investigated the charges against him many of the members would believe him, and it would throw the opposition into confusion.

By the Chairman—Witness demanded \$10,000 in order to ascertain how much he would pay.

By Mr. Thurman—Went to Kansas in 1871 from Missouri, to which State he went after the war; he was born in Illinois; was commissioned first as Second and then as first Lieutenant in the Ninety second regiment, Illinois volunteers; was afterwards commissioned Captain of company I, Fitteenth regiment, United States colored troops, and was Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment when the war closed; first knew Pomercy in the Fall of 1871; was elected to the State Senate a little more than a year after he first went to Kansas; was of the same politics as Pomercy; don't know as Pomercy knew him by reputation.

By the Chairman—When he left Simpson, John and Bacon, after planning the scheme, he had on his person \$40 in currency and a bank certificate for \$60;

HAD HIS PILKES SKARCH HIM

By Mr. Vickers—Witness offered no inducement to

Bacon, after planning the scheme, he had on his person \$40 in currency and a bank certificate for \$40;
before he left.

By Mr. Vickers—Witness offered no inducement to Pomercy to show him the list of members who would vote for him; the list was shown with the remark that it did not make any difference whether York voted for him or not; understood that the invitation to a "business interview" meant that Pomercy wanted to buy his vote; he meant Pomercy to understand that he would sell; thinks the final vote in joint convention was cast about two hours after he made his expost; thought the Pomercy were taken by surprise and were without a candidate; he opposed the recess on the ground that Pomercy would be able to dictate who should be the candidate; the opposed the recess on the ground that Pomercy would be able to dictate who should be the candidate; the opposed the recess on the ground that Pomercy would be able to dictate who should be the candidate; the opposed the recess on the ground that Pomercy would be able to dictate who should be the candidate; the opposed the recess on the ground that Pomercy would be able to dictate who should be the candidate; the opposed the recess on the ground that Pomercy on securing land grants for schools, &c., and other public benefits for the State, had been a faithful Senater, but he believed he had done more to corrupt the politics of the State than any other man.

By Mr. Alcorn—Witness intended to accept money if Pomercy offered it, and went to his room to induce him to offer money; he endeavored to induce Pomercy to place confidence in him; did betray him, and intended to betray him.

Upon cross-grammation by Mr. Horton Mr. York stated he made the first public statement of his transactions with Mr. Pomercy in the joint convention a little while after the hour fixed by law for casting the vote for United States Senator.

Mr. Horton asked if he did not say at the close of his speech in the joint convention every word he had uitered was

One's Territ.

speech in the joint convention every word ne had uttered was

Gop's veryn,

as he should answer before God's

Mr. York replied that it was utterly impossible for him to state what he said in that speech. He made his statement concerning his transactions with Forneroy cooliy and deliberately, but at the close of his address he because axcited and might have made extravagant statements. The closing affirmation was as to the truth of what he believed and what he intended to say; he could not answer for the truth of what he did say; cannot remember what Senator Frice and in reply to his speech; cannot say whether he wanted as investigation before a vote was taken; he said he was thinking more of some cutting personal remarks than about anything he had said about a recess; he supposed the motion for a recess was made for the purpose of allowing the opposition time to decide on smother candidate; the motion was made about five o'clock and the roll was not taken until about five hours after; witness opposed a motion to adjourn; I don't that he question of my truthfulness came up in any other way than on a motion of adjournment and that it was only incidental; J. C. Horton, Johnson and Simpson exarched his person for money at about seven o'clock P. M., some five or six hours before he saw Mr. Pomeroy; in the meanume he went to three rooms certainly, persons. Mr. Horton—How could you say, then, that they how

haps more, and saw between one and two hundred persons.

Mr. Horton—How could you say, then, that they knew how much money you had when you went to Mr. Pomeroy's room?

Mr. York—I cannot say any further than that they knew how much I had at that time.

Q. Did any person know how much you had when you came out?

Witness did not pretend to say any one but himself and Mr. Pomeroy knew how much money he had at the time.

and Mr. Pomercy knew how much money be had at the time.

Mr. Horrom-Row tell the committee why search was not made just before you went into the room, Mr. York. A. I don't knew, except that it was not thought of when I met Slimpson: witness did not abow him the \$2,000 so that he could count!!;

on Monday night was on the counter of the bar of the Taff. House, which might have been one or two hours; did not thus he said in his joint convention sneach substantially that he was searched before going to the room, followed to the deor and examised again when he caused the count; did not mean to say so.

Mr. Horlos—Did you, in conversation with Mr. Walchison, of Independence, at Topeka sinte substantially that he means resorted in to select formercy were more determined that those he was using! A.—I do not think I grading than those he was using!

G. Did you not ease in the presence of Mr. Holman on

Q in the joint committee did not, nor to an accommendation and you say a new several members of the Legislationscrops money in their pockets now for its again now who fitey are, but

you money when you said you saw no reason for remaining longer?

Ar. York—I don't know whether it was about to terminate or not; my belief is that he would have offered see money whether I had said what I did or not; as Monday evening witness requested Horton to have Johnson and Simpson come to his room as soon as he could; when they arrived the door was locked end winess told his accomplices of his invitation to have a "business interview" with Mr. Pomeroy; they all agreed that it meant that Formeroy wanted to buy his wots, and it was determined then what course he should pursue; don't know but he had already made up his mind, became he had talked with Simpson about it on Saturday night; the conclusion arrived at was that if Founcroy should offer me money that I should take it and that I should expend him in the joint convention.

Mr. Horton—Than you sought him and he did not seek you? A. I went to his room: I certainly thought that he add sought me: witness was certain that Hardgrave used the term "business interview" is inviting him to see Pomeroy; he told George R. Fock, of Indians, and George C. Crowther, Secretary of the Senate, that he was to make the exposure before it was made; he and pledded temselves to maintain secrecy until after the exposure should be made; Crowther made the premise, with the exception that he was to speak to the Liedmann Governor and tell him that, if winess arose, he was to shave the floor.

Witness denied emphatically that he advised Crowther to circulate the report that he. (Crowther) had \$2.20 deposited with him as conscience money, for the purpose of strengthening his (Tork's) statemen.

By Mr. Thurman—At your meeting in Horton's room was the question discussed whether it would be made advantageous to make the exposure on Tuesday in the Sonate, or on Wednesday, in the joint Oursellon?

Mr. York—I am at a loss to say whether it was or not. In reply to questions by his own counsel, Mr. York said that

ment of money received by York from Pomercy, but him. His examination was follows.

Mr. Horton—Of your own knowledge I know that is a came out of mr. Johnson—Of my own knowledge I know that York had told him. Him this examination was as follows.

Mr. Horton—Of your own knowledge do you know where that \$2,000 came from?

Mr. Johnson—Of my own knowledge I know that is came out of Mr. York's locket; I have no knowledge back of that.

Mr. Horton—Do you know anything of your own knowledge of Mr. York's receiving any money from Mr. Pomercy;

Mr. Johnson—I do not.

At halfman.

Mr. Johnson—I do not.

At half-past six o'clock the investigation was adadjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Family Mansion in Bushwick Avenue, Brook-lyn-An Imposing Cortege. The funeral of ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman Martin Kalbfielsch took place from the family man-

sion, Bushwick avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The services were announced to take place in the pariors of the mansion at one o'clock P. M., but long before that hour a large number of the family and their immediate friends assembled, and

hundreds of citizens anxious to pay their respects to the memory of the honored dead congregated in front of the mansion.

At the time appointed for the celebration obsequies the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trinity church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Partridge, of Christ church, Bedford avenue, entered, followed by Mayor Powell, the ex-Mayors of Brooklyn, ex-Mayor Godfrey Gunther, of New York, and a large num-

ber of judges and heads of departments of lyn. Soon afterward the capacious parlor well filled by these and citizens generally.

THE EXERCISES

now was. His soul has passed the dark river and entered into the rest that God has provided for His people.

The Rev. Dr. Hall followed at considerable length, reviewing the life of the dead magistrate and statesman. He said that Mr. Ralbdelsch's relations to the ordinary affairs of life were above reproach, but he did not propose to pay any undeserved tribute te his memory. Were he to do so he could imagine the flush that would in life illuminate that now deathless eye in reprosch. During his long life of sixty-nine years his relations with all who knew him were such that neither mannor woman can cast an imputation on his character. Determined of purpose, and sometimes, it may be, obstinate, he was never known to deceive. No matter what his relations were to the Church he has departed from among us let us speak of him, if at times he seemed to be an unbeliever, as one whose unbelief was in man, not in the Almighty. His last conversation with me proved that his unbellet was only skin deep. When leaving him, shortly before his death, he said to me, "CAN'T YOU SHAKE HANDS WITH A SIRNER LIKE ME?"

As he has now departed and stands ready to be judged his doubts, if he had any, are settled forever, and let us carry out the example of Christ while we profess His religion. The tears that are now being shed by the members of his family commingle with those of thousands of his fellow citizens whom in life he protected and whose interests he preserved.

In conclusion Dr. Hall said:—'May the honesty of his purpose be the bright star to which the present efficers of the city government will look as their guide in the discharge of their official duties. In that case his noble example while serving the people in the various positions to which he was elected will prove a blessing to the community at large.'"

The services concluded the undertaker invited those or versent to take a last view of the placid

was elected will prove a blessing to the community at large."

The services concluded the undertaker invited those present to take a last view of the placid features of the deceased, whose remains were encased in a casket of rare beauty and workmanship, upon the lid of which was inscribed:—

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Aged sixty-nine years and four days. At about half-past two o'clock

moved in the following order The attending physicians, Drs. Schapps, Conklin, Hutchinson and Clark.

Rev. Drs. Hall, Fartridge and Meeker.

Mayor Powell, ex-Mayor Wood, Judge Gilbert, E. J., Whitlock, Nicholas Wyckoff, Ethelbert S. Mills, George H. Kitching, Robert Irwin, ex-Mayor Booth, ex-Mayor Gunther, Judge Thompson, Tunis G. Bergen, John J. Studwell, E. T. Backhouse, James M. Brookbeld, Williams, Cooper.

Gunther, Judge Thompson, James M. Bruckfield, Williams Cooper.

The Hearse.

Members of the Family.

Relatives and Friends.

The Commissioners.

Heads of Departments.

Fire Commissioners.

Heads of Departments.

Fire Commissioners.

Gunties of the Front Antional Bank.

Officers of the Scooklyn Frast Company.

Officers of the Scooklyn Frast Company.

Officers of the Scooklyn Frast Company.

Officers of the Prophet Frast National Citis.

Officers of the Prophet Park Antional Citis.

Officers of the Brooklyn Disensary,

and citizens generally.

THE BOUTE OF FROCKERION

was through Grand street to Fourth, through Fourth street to Bedfard avenue, through Bedford avenue to Paiton, through Putton avenue to City, Hall, thence through Court street to Greenwood Cemetery, when all that was mortal of Martin Kalbfeisch was isid at rest.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1873.
William Lowery, J. Ross Stewart and Robe
Hayes Mitchell, Ku Klux prisoners, were release
from the Penitentiary to-day. There are fity sue
prisoners in the institution.